

Specific Purpose Funds
Federal Stimulus Bill

--- By General Purpose ---		--- By Areas of Expenditure ---	
Area/Type	Amount	Area/Type	Amount
<u>Education</u>		<u>Education</u>	
Head Start	\$2.1	Head Start	\$2.1
Fiscal Stabilization	121.4	Fiscal Stabilization	121.4
Title I	44.0	Title I	44.0
Education Technology	4.8	Education Technology	4.8
School Lunch Equipment	0.2	School Lunch Equipment	0.2
IDEA (special ed)	36.7	IDEA (special ed)	36.7
Subtotal	\$209.2	Subtotal	\$209.2
<u>Persons Most Impacted by the Recession</u>		<u>Human Services</u>	
Weatherization	\$27.1	Weatherization	\$27.1
Child Care Dev. Block Grant	5.7	Child Care Dev. Block Grant	5.7
Senior Meals	0.5	Senior Meals	0.5
Extended/Increased Unemployment	210.3	Public Housing	4.5
Emergency Food Assistance	0.3	Emergency Food Assistance	0.3
Emergency Food and Shelter	0.2	Emergency Food and Shelter	0.2
TANF Emergency Funds	5.6	TANF Emergency Funds	5.6
SNAP (food stamps)	50.1	SNAP (food stamps)	50.1
Vocational Rehab	2.3	Vocational Rehab	2.3
Homelessness Prevention	3.8	Homelessness Prevention	3.8
Subtotal	\$305.9	HOME Funding	7.9
		Community Services Block Grant	4.5
<u>Infrastructure</u>		IDEA Infants and Families (pt C)	2.1
Drinking Water State Revolving	\$19.7	Prevention and Wellness	2.6
Clean Water State Revolving	19.5		\$117.2
Highways	211.8	<u>Infrastructure</u>	
Transit	15.8	Drinking Water State Revolving	\$19.7
Public Housing	4.5	Clean Water State Revolving	19.5
CDBG	2.5	Highways	211.8
State Energy Program	25.7	Transit	15.8
HOME Funding	7.9	CDBG	2.5
Subtotal	\$307.4	State Energy Program	25.7
<u>Public Safety</u>		Subtotal	\$295.0
Byrne/JAG Grants	\$5.0	<u>Public Safety</u>	
Crime Victims	0.2	Byrne/JAG Grants	\$5.0
Internet Crimes Against Children	0.4	Crime Victims	0.2
Violence Against Women	1.0	Internet Crimes Against Children	0.4
Subtotal	\$6.6	Violence Against Women	1.0
<u>Employment/Training</u>		Subtotal	\$6.6
Employment Services Grant	\$2.9	<u>Employment/Training</u>	
Dislocated Workers Grants	1.7	Employment Services Grant	\$2.9
Adult State Grants	1.4	Dislocated Workers Grants	1.7
Youth State Grants	2.9	Adult State Grants	1.4
Americorps	0.5	Youth State Grants	2.9
Subtotal	\$9.4	Extended/Increased Unemployment	210.3
<u>Other</u>		Americorps	0.5
Community Services Block Grant	\$4.5	Subtotal	\$219.7
IDEA Infants and Families (pt C)	2.1		
Prevention and Wellness	2.6		
Subtotal	\$58.8	Total	\$847.7
Total	\$847.7		

Legislative
Fiscal Division



AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT (FEDERAL STIMULUS) ACT OF 2009
GENERAL GOVERNMENT (SECTION A)

February 27, 2009

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Agency unknown Broadband Technology Opportunities Program	Expand public computer center capacity (including community colleges and public libraries) Innovative programs to encourage sustainable adoption of broadband services Develop and maintain a broadband inventory map	Not more than 3 percent of funds used for administrative costs	Competitive grants Broadband technologies opportunities program (\$4.35B) Expand public computing centers (\$0.2B) Innovative programs (\$0.25B) Map (\$0.35B)	Total federal: \$4.7 billion Unsure if funds would flow through state government	No	

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
<p>Department of Administration – employee health benefits program</p> <p>*COBRA allows a person who terminates employment to continue employer insurance coverage for up to 18 months by paying Under COBRA, workers must pay 100% of the premium plus 2% in administrative costs.</p>	<p>The bill would extend COBRA* coverage for an additional 9 months for workers who lose their jobs for reasons other than gross misconduct and would subsidize the cost of COBRA premiums by 65%.</p>		<p>Credit to payroll tax for employer</p>	<p>Unknown</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>There may be impacts to the state employee group plan. Historically, persons who opt to continue insurance coverage through COBRA do so because they have medical conditions or know that they will incur medical costs.</p>
<p>Department of Commerce / Energy Promotion and Development</p>	<p>Three sources of funding from the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) State Energy Program (SEP): DOE grants, SEP Special Projects, and Petroleum Violation Escrow (PVE) Funds.</p> <p>Allows States to apply for financial assistance to undertake a wide range of required and optional energy-related activities to promote the conservation of energy; to reduce the rate of growth of energy demand, and to reduce dependence on imported oil through the development and implementation of a comprehensive State Energy Program and the provision of Federal financial and technical assistance to States in support of such program</p>	<p>All funds must be used within 60 days From signing of the act.</p> <p>Use means obligation of funds</p> <p>State must apply for the money and may be required to match 20% from state sources.</p>		<p>The total federal funding available is estimated to be \$3.4 Billion with an estimated state portion of \$28.73 Million</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>This funding may be limited to energy conservation initiatives at the DEQ or the Governor's office.</p> <p>There may be a chance that grants could be applied for to fund the Division of Energy Promotion and Development at the Dept. of Commerce. That budget is OTO funded \$660,000 of general fund.</p>

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Department of Labor and Industry / WIA Training and Employment Services	<p>This provision of the act would provide funding for a number of existing workforce development programs, including the three state formula grant programs that provide funding for youth, adults, and dislocated workers—Title I-B of the WIA.</p> <p>Other programs authorized by the WIA would also receive funding:</p> <p>National Reserve (WIA Title I-D, Section 173),</p> <p>YouthBuild (WIA Title I-D, Section 173A), and</p> <p>Pilot and Demonstration Programs (WIA Title I-D, Section 171).</p> <p>Additional workforce development programs provided for in the ARRA include state unemployment insurance and employment service operations, Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, and DOL management.</p>		<p>Formula based grants for adult, youth, and dislocated worker training</p> <p>Competitive grants for worker training in high-growth and emerging Industry sectors</p>	<p>Total federal funding is estimated at \$3.28 Billion with a estimated state apportionment of \$8.8 Million</p> <p>WIA Title I-B for Adult training activities estimated state share \$1.247 Million - Conference committee estimated by FFIS</p> <p>WIA Title I-B for youth programs (ages 21-24) estimated state share \$2.948 Million (HB1 & SB336 & Conference – FFIS)</p> <p>WIA Title I-B and I-D grants for dislocated workers. Estimated state share from conference committee \$1.659 Million</p> <p>Un-allocated worker training programs total federal funding of \$397 million with a state estimated share of \$1.292 million</p>	Yes	<p>Funding should be automatic for the Title I-B programs that are established already. Competitive grants need to be applied for. It could be that this funding could replace general fund and state special revenue funding for current programs.</p>

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Department of Commerce / HOME grant program	HOME grant programs for local governments and community housing authorities.	All funds must be used within 60 days from signing of the act. Use means obligation of funds	Formula Grants	Total federal is \$1.75 Billion with an estimated state portion of \$6.09 Million in the Conference committee version – Source FFIS	Yes	There is no action for the legislature to take other than to make appropriation of the federal funds. This program is 100% federally funded with an administrative allowance of 10%. The Agency anticipates that they will be able to handle the inflow of funds with current personnel. The agency has a current wait list of projects that are ready to go.
Department of Commerce / Neighborhood Stabilization Program	Establish financing mechanisms for purchase & redevelopment of foreclosed upon homes & residential properties including such mechanisms as soft-seconds, loan loss reserves, and shared-equity loans for low- and moderate-income homebuyers Provides funding for Purchase and rehabilitate homes and residential properties that have been abandoned or foreclosed upon, in order to sell, rent, or redevelop such homes and properties Establish land banks for homes that have been foreclosed upon Demolish blighted structures Redevelop demolished or vacant properties	All funds must be used within 60 days from signing of the act. Use means obligation of funds HUD will recapture and reallocate any funds not expended	Same as CDBG formula grants	Total federal funding is estimated to be \$2.0 Billion with an estimated state share of \$10 Million. The grant applications are open to the State, Tribal organizations, Not for profit organization, local government or CDBG communities. Therefore the Montana portion of the funding will be distributed among all of those entities that apply.	Yes	The potential state share of funding is the same as current state program. There is no indication of state matching requirement, but additional funding and timeline of distribution could require an increase in employees to administer. The funding is similar to a community development block grant and is likely to have a component (10%) for administrative expense. In the current biennium the Department of Commerce submitted a budget change decision package that included an additional 2.01 FTE in FY2009 and 3.0 FTE in FY 2010 for administration of \$19.6 Million in NSP grants.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Department of Labor and Industry / Unemployment Benefits Extension	This program may provide an extension of federal unemployment benefits from 26 to 46 weeks in all states. May extend benefits until the end of 2009			Total federal funding is estimated to be \$27.0 Billion, the estimated state portion is \$49.18 Million.	Yes	Currently unemployed people that have exhausted their current benefits or people that remained unemployed beyond the current benefit period but are now employed would not receive benefits retroactively. If a person remains unemployed after the passage of the bill they would qualify for benefits prospectively.
Department of Labor and Industry / Work Force Investment Act worker training and employment services	each state is granted a portion of \$400 million to offset the administrative impact of additional workers applying for benefits	\$250 Mill of funding would be allocated for reemployment services. The remainder would be available for general administrative expenses.	Federal allocation	Total federal funding is estimated to be \$400 Million. The estimated state portion is \$1.29 Million	Yes	There are programs and initiatives that are funded from UI administrative funds. The new federal funds may be used to offset the state special revenue funds.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Department of Labor and Industry / Increased Unemployment Benefits	Increased Unemployment Benefits add \$25 per week on to the existing benefit level			Total federal funding is estimated to be \$9.0 Billion, the estimated state portion is \$26.07 Million	Yes	Additional appropriation of federal funds may be necessary
Department of Labor and Industry / Unemployment Insurance Modernization	Program that requires states to adopt an "alternative base period" in exchange for a grant of 1/3 of the available funding and the option to adopt additional policies that extend coverage to otherwise ineligible people for the remaining 2/3 of the funding.	To receive the first 1/3 of the grant funding, the state must adopt an "Alternative Base Period" that accounts for an individual's most recent wages if needed for the individual to qualify for benefits as apposed to the current system of looking at wages beginning three to six months prior to an individual's unemployment.	Applied for grants	Total federal funding is estimated to be \$7.0 Billion with the state portion estimated to be \$5.9 million for the adoption of the ABP, \$11.82 million for the adoption of additional policies.	Yes	This change to the ABP and adoption of new policies may require legislation.
		The remaining 2/3 funding is available to states that adopt two of five additional policies that extend or expand coverage				

Legislative Fiscal Division



AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT (FEDERAL STIMULUS) ACT OF 2009

HUMAN SERVICES (SECTION B)

February 27, 2009

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Title IV-E Assistance for Foster Care and Subsidized Adoption	Provides an increase in the federal match rate of 6.2 % The increase does not apply to IV-E Admin funding	Same as Medicaid	As match for Foster Care services beginning October 2008 and ending December 31, 2010.	Preliminary estimates of \$4 million	Yes	The temporary increase in federal Medicaid match will result in a significant present law adjustment for additional general fund in the 2013 biennium.
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Provides block grants addressing: 1) basic assistance expenditures; 2) increased non-recurrent short term benefits (20 % match); and increased expenditures for subsidized employment (20% match) Allows states to maintain the caseload reduction credit Permits states and tribes to use TANF reserves for any TANF benefit or service	Block grants State qualification for TANF stimulus funds is dependent upon the Oct - Dec Qtr 2008 caseload increase compared to the same Qtr in 2007. Reimbursement beginning October 2008 and ending December 31, 2010.	The state would qualify for reimbursement at 80 percent of increased spending based on a formula that compares the recent quarter to the lowest average for the same months of 2007 or 2008.	Est. about \$5.5 million of emergency funding	Yes	Provision of emergency TANF stimulus money to spend preserves the funds presently in the TANF block grant To take advantage of these funds, the legislature could increase spending (over fiscal 2007 or 2008 levels) in at least one of the three areas: cash grants, one-time payments, or subsidized employment. The one-time or subsidized employment components would be short-term programs enhancing skill or opportunities for participants that would cost the state 20%.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) formerly Food Stamps	Increases benefits 13.6 % of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) to begin no less than 25 days after enactment of ARRA. This increase ends 9/20/2009 but benefits cannot be lower. Benefits will not increase until the total rate of food inflation is more than 13.6% as determined in June of each year. In June of 2009 and 2010 the federal agency will determine the value of the TFP and assess if the state still maintains a 13.6 percent benefit.	Time limits are suspended for able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDS) MOE must be maintained for admin. Temporary increase terminates after 9/30/09 but the max allotment may not be reduced below the level for 2010	100% federal reimbursement for allowable benefits Some administrative costs based upon 75% on each state's share of SNAP households for the most recent 12 months; 25% is allocated based on the increase in the number of households for the same period of time.	\$ 57.7 million Admin could be about \$700.00 for monitoring program integrity and effectiveness of benefit increase	Yes	Administrative funds could be used for eligibility staff to handle increased caseloads and for computer system programming to accommodate required adjustments The legislature may wish to visit with the division about the impact of the increased caseload on the Office of Public Assistance staff
Funding for Food Banks and TEFAP (The Emergency Food Assist. Program)	Supports the purchase of commodities for emergency food support and provides some funding for food banks	Food Request/acquire food & deliver	100% federal	Est. \$173,000 commodity assistance & TEFAP \$87,333		
Child Support Enforcement	Temporarily restores federal matching funds for CSE incentive payments that states reinvest back into the child support enforcement program from: Oct. 1, 2008 – September 30, 2010	Reinvest back into the child support enforcement program	Federal match 66% Title IV-D	Estimated about \$4.3 million freed-up general fund	Yes	There will need to be a decision package for an OTO funding switch in the division's HB 2 appropriation

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Child Care Development Block Grant	Provides child care services for an additional 300,000 children in low-income families while their parents go to work. Oct. 1, 2008 – September 30, 2010	Funds will supplement, not supplant state general revenue child care funds;	Block grant comes in as discretionary and take on those rules – no required match, obligated within 2 yrs and spent in 3.	\$2 billion over two years / comes in 2 payments: Upon passage \$2.9 million Est. 10/1/2009 \$2.9 million	Yes	<p>Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points</p> <p>To spend on Direct Services</p> <p>Possibilities could include:</p> <p>Ways to broaden population served for a short period of time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Montana bases eligibility on 150% of poverty and does not presently have a waiting list for services. -- 2) Increase state plan median income possibility increase 3) Identify a specific population <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recently unemployed <p>Uses the "Quality Child Care" funding</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Funding for Resource & Referral for community infrastructure needs 2) Grants to providers for things like professional development, supplies, education
IDEA Infants and Families	Provides additional early intervention services for children with disabilities ages 0 through 2 years	\$500 million	Grant	About \$2.1 million	Yes	Must maintain MOE (MT has about \$750,000 MOE for 2010 and 2011)

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Community Service Block Grant	Provides a temporary funding increase through September 30, 2010 Supports employment, food, housing, and healthcare efforts serving those hardest hit by the recession.	\$1 billion; full amount available upon enactment. Requires states to set aside 1% for benefit coordination activities; remainder must be allocated to local eligible entities. Permits states to set the eligibility limit at 200% of poverty level.	Block Grant Funding is passed on to local communities	Est. \$4.5 million 1% to Admin	Yes	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points Grants are passed on to local communities
Weatherization	Weatherize low-income homes	Expands eligibility to 200 percent of FPL and the allowable level per home to \$6,500 (increase from about \$3,000)	Formula Grant	Est. for MT \$27,059,681 Federal: \$6.2 billion	Yes	Funding is passed on to local entities
Health Information Technology	The Secretary of HHS was given \$2 billion dollars with broad discretion to invest in health IT These funds would come with 100 % funding for Medicaid records applications or 90% funding for Medicaid admin. functions	Grants		Unknown		Possible for electronic records in the Correctional system Possible for the HIT \$750,000 general fund request in the Governor's Budget

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Homeless Prevention/Emergency Food and Shelter	Supports needs at the community level for food, shelter, and support services.	\$1.5 billion	Formula grants based on unemployment and poverty rates	Estimated \$172,696 food & shelter to local agencies \$3.7 homelessness	Yes	Funding is passed on to local entities
Vocational Rehabilitation	\$500 million for construction and/or rehabilitation of facilities to help persons with disabilities prepare for gainful employment Supports direct services to individuals with disabilities achieve independent living Supports services for older and blind individuals		100% federally funded Formula Grants	\$2.3 million Federal: Split between \$540 million with \$250 million available 10/1/2009 \$110 million available 10/1/2009 For Independent Living	Yes	The Vocational Rehab rules are still unclear.
Health Resources and Services Administration workforce development programs (HHS)	\$500 million, to address health professions workforce shortages. This may go to DOLI in Montana. Unknown at this time.		Funds may be used to provide scholarships, loan repayment, and grants to training programs for equipment as authorized in the PHS Act.	\$500 Million		

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
<p>Maintenance of Federal Medicaid Match Rate (FMAP)</p> <p><u>And</u></p> <p>Temporary Increase in Federal Medicaid Match Rate (FMAP)</p>	<p>Three types of temporary assistance for Medicaid programs:</p> <p>1. Hold harmless for reductions in federal match rate</p> <p>The bill holds each state's federal Medicaid match rate at the 2008 level if it would have otherwise decreased in 2009, 2010, or 2011. (Hold harmless rate for Montana is 68.53%.)</p> <p>2. Temporary increase in federal Medicaid match rate</p> <p>There is a temporary 6.2% increase in the federal Medicaid match rate (including Title IV-E for Foster Care and Subsidized Adoption). The base rate for Montana would move to 74.73.</p> <p>3. High unemployment adjustment</p> <p>The bill also adds an increase to the federal Medicaid match rate (applied to Medicaid</p>	<p>None of the state funds freed up due to increased FMAP may be used directly or indirectly for a rainy day fund or to create a reserve. The bill specifically prohibits the Secretary of Health and Human Services from waiving this provision.</p> <p>States must meet prompt payment requirements for the increased FMAP and submit a report to the secretary regarding how the funds were spent.</p> <p>Medicaid eligibility levels as of July 1, 2008 must be maintained.</p> <p>Enhanced federal match rate is not</p>	<p>As match for Medicaid and Foster Care services beginning September 2008 and ending December 31, 2010.</p> <p>Retro active reimbursements from October 2008 through February 2009 will reduce general fund expenditures in state FY 2009 and increase general fund reversions.</p>	<p>Estimated to provide an additional \$180 million depending on assumptions about the high unemployment adjustment. Amounts could be lower if Montana unemployment rate stabilizes.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Legislature may wish to explicitly identify its decisions regarding expenditure of the general fund freed up by the increased federal Medicaid match to avoid federal recoupment of funds.</p> <p>The temporary increase in federal Medicaid match will result in the highest ever general fund present law adjustment in the 2013 biennium in order to continue base budget Medicaid services not including any increases in eligibility or service utilization.</p>

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
	<p>services only) based on increasing levels of unemployment.</p> <p>Adjustments are tiered and tied to quarterly increases above the lowest level of unemployment since January 1, 2006 (3.1% in Montana). Additional federal match available if state 3-month unemployment is 1.5%, 2.5%, or 3.5% greater. Amount of adjustment increases as unemployment rises - 5.5%, 8.5%, and 11.5%. These percent reductions would be applied against the state share after the hold harmless reduction and after an across-the board-increase of 3.1 percentage points.</p> <p>Once a state receives a high unemployment adjustment, it continues to receive the adjustment until July 1, 2010. Montana is currently eligible to receive an adjustment for exceeding a 2.5% change in unemployment.</p>	<p>available for services provided due to increases in eligibility after July 1, 2008. This prohibition would mean that Medicaid costs for the expansion authorized in Healthy Montana Kids would not be matched at the enhanced rate.</p>				

Agency/Function Temporary Increase in Medicaid Payments to Hospitals that Serve a Disproportionate Share of Low-Income Persons (DSH Payments)	Description Bill provides an increase of 2.5% in federal FY 2009 and an additional 2.5% in federal FY 2010.	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed? As additional payments to hospitals that serve disproportionately high number of Medicaid and Medicare individuals as well as persons who are uninsured.	How Much? Unknown at this time.	Need to be Appropriated? Yes	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Extend Transitional Medicaid Assistance	The bill allows states to extend transitional Medicaid assistance for families from 6 to 12 months.		As federal Medicaid match for eligible costs.	Unknown and depends on state option.	Yes	Montana could opt to extend transitional Medicaid assistance from 6 to 12 months.
Moratorium on Certain Federal Regulations	Extends the current law moratorium on certain federal regulations through June 30, 2009 including changes to reimbursement for school services and transportation, outpatient hospital costs, provider taxes, and optional case management.					

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Provisions Impacting American Indians	The bill excludes: 1) certain resources from being considered for Medicaid and CHIP eligibility of an Indian; 2) imposition of co-payments for Indians; and 3) reductions of provider payments by the amount of co-payment for services provided by the Indian Health Service, and other Tribal providers.		Federal pass through funds provided for I.H.S. services provided to Medicaid eligible persons; state match required for some services provided by off reservation providers.	Unknown	Yes	These provisions will increase the number of Indians eligible for Medicaid in Montana. The potential cost impact is not known at this time. Increased Medicaid reimbursements to I.H.S. will allow I.H.S. funds to be used for other services. Costs due to these changes will be ongoing.
Women's, Infants, and Children (WIC) Special Nutrition Program	H.R. 1 To provide funding for new management information system or improve existing systems S. 336 additional funding for food benefits			\$1.0 million	Yes	The state has been preparing for a new WIC system and has approximately \$800,000 in funding. DPHHS anticipates requesting an additional \$400,000 for the through federal funds. WIC received increased funding during the 2009 biennium. It will receive an additional \$600,000 for benefits. Funding can be used to cover increased costs of food, changes in food package or additional participants.
Elderly Feeding Program	Provide additional meals to elderly persons		Allocated by existing federal aging grant formula	\$500,000	Yes	
Prevention and Wellness Fund	Fight preventable chronic diseases and infectious diseases. Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grants, immunizations programs, evidence-based disease prevention		Grants distributed by CDC	\$2.6 million	Yes	Public Health and Safety Division has several programs for chronic and infectious diseases. Funding will enhance current programs.

Legislative
Fiscal Division

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT (FEDERAL STIMULUS) ACT OF 2009

NATURAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION (SECTION C)

February 27, 2009

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DNRC-DEQ/Clean Water Revolving Fund (CWSRF)	For capitalization program to fund wastewater treatment facilities, water conservation and reuse, energy projects at public owned treatment facilities, water quality BMP programs	50% for assistance in form of additional subsidization, forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans and grants of which 80% meet affordability criteria established by the Governor. And 20 percent to address water efficiency and use goals.	Formula – priority to ready to go projects – those not committed could be reallocated	\$19.538 M	Loan forgiveness portion and administrative costs.	The CWSRF, for the purposes of grants and loans, is statutorily appropriated.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DEQ/State Energy Grants	State Energy Program (SEP) provides grants to the states to design and carry out their own renewable energy and energy efficiency programs.	Governor must implement policies regarding regulatory authority, ratemaking and building code standards. Currently have building code standards in place.	Formula	\$27.7 million	Yes	This funding will come through DEQ in a block grant that would be sent out to cities and municipalities as well as a formula grant for other State Energy Program activities. This would include energy retrofits associated with the Governor's 20x10 initiative. There are some conditions to the funding, which the PSC determined the state has met.
DEQ/Drinking Water Revolving Fund (DWSRF)	For capitalization program to fund wastewater treatment facilities, with set asides	50% for assistance in form of additional subsidization, forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans and grants of which 80% meet affordability criteria established by the Governor.	Formula w/ priority to ready to go projects. - those not committed could be reallocated	\$19.5 M	1.93 M for set aside portion 5	The DWSRF, for the purposes of grants and loans, is statutorily appropriated. States can use up to 10% of its capitalization grant (with a 1:1 dollar state match) to support its state drinking water program, or to develop and implement capacity development, source water protection, and operator certification programs. The legislature may wish to direct a portion of the set aside to address the issue raised in the public water supply primary report. The general fund budgeted to DEQ can be used as match to provide additional resources to meet the issue raised in the report.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DEQ/Clean Diesel	Provides funds to address diesel emissions in non-attainment areas	None noted	Formula and Competitive Grant	\$1.7 million direct	Yes	This funding is targeted to replacing diesel school buses with cleaner running buses. DEQ will work with OPI.
DEQ/Superfund	Additional funding to the federal superfund to take care of priority sites.	None noted	Discretion of EPA Regional Office	Total to EPA \$600 million, Region 8 will receive \$66 million	Yes	The EPA will lead this activity and determine which SUPERFUND sites will be funded. The current bill is silent on state match. Traditionally there is a ten percent state match for these projects. The state uses bonding to meet those needs and has sufficient bonding authority to meet the match requirement.
DEQ/Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Additional funding to the federal LUST Program	Funds are not subject to cost share	EPA Formula	\$1.0 million estimated	Yes	Montana has the largest backlog of underground spills that need cleanup within the region, which is part of the weight in the formula. . The legislature may wish to weigh in on how much should go to enforcement, administration and cleanup.
DEQ/ Water Quality Planning	Support for local water quality planning efforts.	40 percent must go to local planning entities	Direct	\$194,000	Yes	Funding would flow through the total maximum daily load (TMDL) program.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DNRC/Wildland Fire Management	Funding to states for hazardous fuels reduction and hazard mitigation activities in areas at high risk of catastrophic wildfire	None noted. Available through 9/30/2010	Through state and private forestry grants	\$250 Million, MT - Unknown	Yes	The legislature may wish to determine if these funds should be tied into proposals from the Fire Suppression Interim Committee, such as pilot fuel reduction projects and increased use of biomass.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DOT/Transportation infrastructure	For maintenance and construction of highways (only preventative maintenance activities that can be proven to be a cost effective way to extend the life of an asset apply as maintenance).	Funding may be up to 100 percent federal (implies no state match is required). Apportioned 21 days following enactment	Formula grant based upon the current allocation of SAFETEA-LU	Total federal: \$27.5 billion to remain available through Sept. 30, 2010 Montana: \$211.8 million	Yes	The agency states that these funds will be used to address infrastructure needs that the anticipated funding within the existing federal-aid program is not sufficient to cover. Therefore, the stimulus funding would work off a list of backlogged projects that are ready to bid but have fallen in priority based on an asset model and are now below the available funding line. There is a question if the contracting community can respond to the significant influx of projects in the short-term and if they build construction equipment assets to respond how this would impact them in the long-term after the bubble has worked through the system. The concern is centered on the fact that all states will simultaneously see the immediate increase in construction activity so shifting of resources from other areas to Montana is not a viable option. The department says the contractors assure them they can deliver. Likely impact of huge increase in demand for contractors is that bid prices would be higher than typical levels so the funding would buy less project activity.
		Then, any funds not obligated one year after apportionment are withdrawn and redistributed in competitive grants (see below)				

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DOT/Transportation infrastructure – surface transportation competitive grants	For maintenance and construction of highways. (only preventative maintenance activities that can be proven to be a cost effective way to extend the life of an asset apply as maintenance)	Funding may be up to 100 percent federal (implies no state match is required). To remain available through September 30, 2011.	Competitive grants to states, local governments, or transit agencies Priority to projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area, or a region	Total federal starts at \$1.5 billion and increases as funds are withdrawn from formula grants when not obligated State unknown (requires application and approval for grant funding)	No, would likely fall under the budget amendment statute (the Treasury Secretary must publish criteria on which to base the competition not later than 75 days after enactment)	

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DOT/Transit funding	Grants to local transit entities	Funding may be up to 100 percent federal (implies no state match is required). 50 percent of any funds not obligated 120 days following date of apportionment are withdrawn and are redistributed to states that obligate all their funds. Then, any funds not obligated one year after apportionment are withdrawn and redistributed in competitive grants.	1) 80 percent to urbanized area formula grants, 10 percent to formula grants to other than urbanized areas 2) 19 percent of total allocated with half allocated based on state population trend and half allocated to states with population densities greater than 370 persons per square mile	Total federal: \$6.9 billion to remain available through September 30, 2010 Montana: \$15.6 million	Yes	

Legislative
Fiscal Division



AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT (FEDERAL STIMULUS) ACT OF 2009
JUDICIAL BRANCH, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND JUSTICE (SECTION D)

February 27, 2009

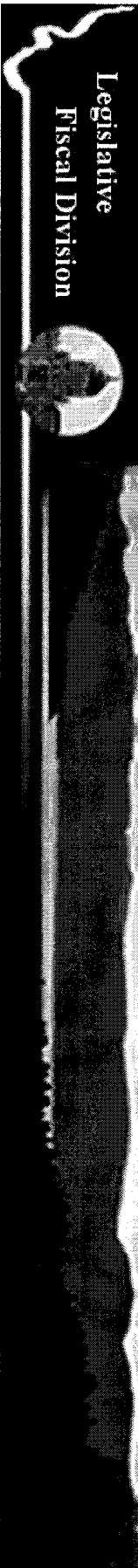
Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Local Agencies, Montana Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice, Courts	Byrne (Justice Assistance Grants) purpose areas: law enforcement, prosecution and court programs, prevention and education programs, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation and technology improvement programs, crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)	Yes, bulk of funding has traditionally gone to local agencies through grant application process	Formula grants to states and local law enforcement agencies – Typically split 60/40 between state and local recipients	MT - \$5 million per information from Sen. Tester's office (formula grants) (\$3 million state, \$2 million local)	yes	<p>---Traditionally, the bulk of this funding has flowed to local agencies, either directly or as pass through grants. The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) may need additional federal authority depending upon allocation of funding for pass through grants. However, MBCC has significant federal authority and traditional language that carries authority forward from biennia to biennia so care must be used to make certain a large amount of federal authority does not become appropriated on an ongoing basis (without out cash to support spending).</p> <p>---Other agencies may need additional federal authority if grants are applied for and awarded.</p> <p>---If state agencies apply for and receive competitive grant funding it might increase funding available for certain programs or be used to offset increased state support. However, this funding is available on a short-term basis and the potential for future funding shifts (request to replace federal funds with state funds) and the impact on program continuation should be considered.</p> <p>---The legislature may wish to include language that reduces funding in the event that any competitive grant is received and conditions of the grant/stimulus package permits offset of general fund costs.</p> <p>---Byrne (Justice Assistance Grants) federal funding for state pass through grants (Montana's share) was significantly reduced from \$1,523,321 in FY 2007 to \$336,694 in FY 2008. The portion of the stimulus package that would be provided to states for pass through grants is unknown. If significant, additional grant administration staff may be needed on a short term basis.</p>

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Local Agencies, Montana Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice	Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)– Increase number of law enforcement officers COPS Hiring Recovery Program (CHRP)	Yes, 100 percent of entry level salary for three years for new hires or retirees of those laid off, recipient must fund (retain) position in the fourth and subsequent years Funding has traditionally gone to local agencies through grant application process No administrative costs Funds available until September 30, 2010 (generally)	competitive grants that various entities may apply to receive applications accepted only online through COPS office website: www.cops.usdoj.gov Grants under section 1701 of Title I of the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (42 USC 3796dd)	\$1 billion in grant funding.		If state agencies apply for and receive competitive grant funding it might increase funding available for certain programs or be used to offset increased state support. However, recipient must maintain added positions and fund them in the fourth and subsequent years. The legislature may wish to include language that reduces funding in the event that any competitive grant is received and conditions of the grant/stimulus package permits offset of general fund costs.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Local Agencies, Montana Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice	Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	The bulk of funding has traditionally gone to local agencies through grant application process	\$175 million for formula grants and \$50 million for transitional housing assistance grants	MT - \$1,018,559 per information from Sen. Tester's office (formula grant)		If state agencies apply for and receive competitive grant funding it might increase funding available for certain programs or be used to offset increased state support. However, recipient must maintain added positions and fund them in the fourth and subsequent years. The legislature may wish to include language that reduces funding in the event that any competitive grant is received and conditions of the grant/stimulus package permits offset of general fund costs.
		25 percent nonfederal match No administrative costs Funds available until September 30, 2010		Per bill text \$225 million to improve function of criminal justice systems, assist victims of crime (other than compensation) and youth mentoring grants		
Local Agencies, Montana Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice	Internet Crimes Against Children	The bulk of funding has traditionally gone to local agencies through grant application process No administrative overhead costs Funds available until September 30, 2010	Not specified	MT - \$403,670 per information from Sen. Tester's office		If state agencies apply for and receive competitive grant funding it might increase funding available for certain programs or be used to offset increased state support. The legislature may wish to include language that reduces funding in the event that any competitive grant is received and conditions of the grant/stimulus package permits offset of general fund costs.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Local Agencies, Montana Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice	Assistance and equipment for law enforcement for Southern border & hi-intensity drug trafficking areas to combat criminal narcotics activity stemming from the southern border	No administrative overhead costs Available until Sept. 30, 2010	Competitive grants	Per bill text \$40 million		Same as above
Local Agencies, Montana Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice	Assistance to Indian tribes for grants under section 20109 of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (PL 103-322)		Grants to Indian tribes for the purposes of constructing jails on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction.	Per bill text \$22.5 million		Grants to tribes
Department of Justice	Office of Victims Crime in accordance with section 1402(d)(4) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (PL 98-473) (victim's compensation)	No administrative overhead costs Available until Sept. 30, 2010	PL 98-473 Formula grants	MT - \$222,847 per information from Sen. Tester's office (formula grants) Per bill text \$100 million		If state applies for and receives grant funding it might increase funding available for certain programs or be used to offset increased state support or in this case allow the department to accelerate the payment of claims pending but unpaid due to a lack of available funding. The legislature may wish to include language that reduces funding in the event that any competitive grant is received and conditions of the grant/stimulus package permits offset of general fund costs.

Agency/Function Local Agencies, Montana Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice	Description Assistance to law enforcement in rural states and rural areas to prevent and combat crime, especially drug-related crime	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
			Competitive grants	Per bill text \$125 million		Same as above
Public Service Regulation	Increased funding for a variety of energy transmission and telecommunication items such as: Broadband, Bonneville Power Administration, Smart Grid	Na	Appears funding goes to private entities	Unknown	yes	Potential impact on Public Service Regulation activities may need statutory authority to collect data, statute requiring that telecommunications providers report data, and funding to work on broadband access related issues. Also, legislature may wish to designate lead agency
Public Service Regulation	Renewable energy funding	Decoupling provisions	Na	Na	Na	Stimulus bills contains provisions regarding requirements for states seeking a share of \$4 billion in renewable-energy funding to change their electric utility rate structures by untying power company revenue from sales. Final provisions less stringent than previous drafts. PSC staff indicate they think Montana meets the three criteria required for eligibility for grants
Federal Law Enforcement Agencies	Tactical law enforcement wireless communications		Appears to be directed at federal law enforcement agencies	\$200 million – proposed amendment (\$100 million) for net of \$100 million	Na	Appears to be targeted to federal law enforcement agencies (FBI, DEA, etc)



AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT (FEDERAL STIMULUS) ACT OF 2009

EDUCATION (SECTION E)

February 27, 2009

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
OPI/Title I-A Grants to States (ESEA)	Education of disadvantaged children for services to low achieving K-12 students	Used for purposes authorized in Title I-A of the ESEA. Maintenance of effort. School districts must spend not less than 90 percent from state and local funds when comparing the previous two years (FY 2008 compared with FY 2007) OPI must report to Dept. of Ed by 3/31/2010 a school by school by listing of per-pupil expenditures from state and local sources during 2008-2009	To school districts by formula grant based upon the FY 2008 current allocation of Title I-A grants ½ on targeted grant formula component and ½ on EFIC formula	Amount to Montana: \$34.65 million Source: OPI	Yes	Funds based on populations of low-income families in school district, 27 percent of Montana school districts would not receive funds. Funds would enhance current federal appropriations, state support would remain the same, general fund offsets are not available

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
		Supplement but not supplant requirement for local districts states they shall not replace state or local funds with federal funds from this source				
OPI/Title I-A School Improvement Grants (ESEA)	Supplementary funds for school improvement for schools failing to make annual yearly progress	95 percent to local school districts. Maintenance of effort Supplement but not supplant	States apply for grants	Amount to Montana: \$9.363 million Source: OPI	Yes	Funds based on populations of low-income families in school district, 27 percent of Montana school districts would not receive funds,
OPI/Education Technology (ESEA Title II-D)	Increase access to educational technology, support the integration of technology into instruction, enhance technological literacy and support technology-related professional development of teachers	50 percent by formula, 50 percent competitively, maintenance of effort requirements Supplement but not supplant	To school districts in proportion to Title IA grants	Amount to Montana: \$3.145 million Source: OPI	Yes	Funds based on populations of low-income families in school district, 27 percent of Montana school districts would not receive funds,
OPI/Fund for the Improvement of Education (ESEA Title V-D)	Innovative K-12 educational activities.		Competitively awarded at federal level	Unknown	No	
OPI/Impact Aid Section 8007: Construction (ESEA Title VIII)	To compensate school districts for substantial and continuing financial burden resulting from federal	Construction and upgrading facilities with high percentages of children living on Indian lands	To school districts by formula and competitively awarded grants	Unknown	No	

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
OPI/IDEA, Part B and Part C	Special education and related services for children with disabilities for school age children and preschool children with disabilities	Uses allowable under IDEA, Part B, maintenance of effort state can't drop below previous year, local education agencies must not drop below the higher of state and local funding or local funding however at the local level the funding level cannot drop below 50 percent of the increase in the Part B increases received supplement not supplant requirements maintain funding level for general education and don't replace general education funding with IDEA	To school districts by formula based on the number of children requiring special education within the district	Amount to Montana: \$36,708 million Source: OPI	Yes	Increases federal portion of special education costs in school districts to 26.3 % of the national average per-pupil expenditure in H.R. 1 in FFY 2009 and 26.8 percent in FFY 2010. S. 336 is estimated to be 37.6 percent in FFY 2009. Montana provides additional funding within the direct state aid component of the formula.
OPI/IDEA, Part C	Special education and related services to serve infants and toddlers with disabilities	Uses allowable under IDEA, Part C, elective at state level not required	To school districts by formula based on the number of children requiring special education	Amount to Montana: \$764,000 Source: OPI	Yes	
OPI/McKinney-Vento	To provide	Competitive basis for	To states	Amount to	Yes	

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Homeless Assistance	education access for homeless children and youth	school districts with homeless students or formula based on the homeless students in local education agency, determination of OPI	based on formula of number of homeless student in FY 2008	Montana: \$224,000 Source: OPI		
MUS/Pell Grants	Grants made available to low-income undergraduate students to help offset their costs associated with obtaining a postsecondary education Pell Grants are the foundation of a student's financial aid package because all other forms of federal student aid are awarded after the Pell Grant award amount has been determined		To students, need-based	Est. Amount to Montana \$22.9 million (U.S. Dept. of Education estimate)	No	Funds would enhance current federal appropriation.
MUS/Work-Study Program	Need-based federal student aid program that provides		To institutions of higher education,	Est. Amount to Montana \$654,121	No	Funds would enhance current federal appropriation. Tribal Community Colleges participate in this program.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
	undergraduate, graduate, and professional students the opportunity for paid employment		based upon existing distribution formulas	(U.S. Dept. of Education estimate)		
Teacher Quality Partnership Grant Programs	Competitive grants for improving teacher education programs, strengthening teacher recruitment efforts, and providing training for prospective teachers		Competitive grant; state must apply	Conference agreement: \$100.0 million total federal Est. Amount to Montana not available	Yes	OCHE currently receives grants from this federal program. These federal funds are appropriated in HB 2 and are budgeted in Program 03-Improving Teacher Quality.
Institute for Education Sciences	Design, development, and implement statewide longitudinal data systems to enable states to use, manage, and analyze individual student data in ways consistent with the ESEA. The data systems could include data systems that contain postsecondary and workforce information.		Competitive grants to state higher education agencies	Conference agreement: \$250 million total federal Est. Amount to Montana not available	Yes	

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
Governor's Office/OP/H Higher Ed/State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	Title XIV – State Fiscal Stabilization Fund The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund is provided for necessary expenses and is administered by the Department of Education. The funds are granted to the Governor.	USE OF FUNDS BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (LEA) Funds may be used for 1a. Any activity authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Adult and Family Literacy Act, or the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (the Perkins Act); or 1b. Modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities Funds may not be used for: 1. Payment of maintenance costs 2. Stadiums or other similar facilities for which admission is charged to the	EDUCATION FUND – The Education Fund must first be used to: 1a. Provide funds through the primary K-12 funding formula needed to restore, in each of FY's 2009, 2010, and 2011, the level of state support provided to the greater of FY 2008 or FY 2009; 1b. Allow state formulae increases to support K-12 education for FY's 2010 and 2011 to be implemented 1c. Allow funding for	Amount to Montana: Total State Fiscal Stabilization Fund \$148,689,792 EDUCATION FUND -- \$121,628,250 OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVICES -- \$27,061,542 (Source: U.S. Department of Education)	Yes, both the Education Fund and the Other Government Services Fund require an appropriation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Education Fund appears to be available to fund K-12 budget increases for FY 2010 and FY 2011. Funding from the stimulus package could reduce general fund costs on an OTO basis during the biennium. General fund freed up in K-12 education could be used for one-time only projects such as books, equipment, or modernization, renovation, or repair of K-12 school buildings. 2. The Education Fund appears to be available to fund Higher Education in the 2011 biennium. Funding from the stimulus package could reduce general fund costs on an OTO basis during the biennium. General fund freed up could be used to mitigate tuition increases on an OTO basis in the 2011 biennium by funding a College Affordability Plan for the 2011 biennium. It could also be used for modernization, renovation, or repair of higher education facilities. 3. Any funds in the Education Fund not required for K-12 or Higher Education increases is then distributed to those school districts receiving Title I funds and used for Title I purposes, IDEA, Carl Perkins or Adult and Family Literacy. 27 percent of Mt school districts would not receive distributions 4. Other Government Services Fund must be used for public safety and other government services, which may include education assistance, and for modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities and institutions of higher education facilities.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
	<p>remaining 18.2 percent of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund must be used for public safety and other government services, which may include education assistance, and for modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities and institutions of higher education facilities.</p>	<p>general public</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Purchase or upgrade of vehicles 4. Improvement of stand alone facilities whose purpose is not the education of children, such as administration offices <p>USE OF FUNDS BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION</p> <p>Education Funds must be used for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational and general expenditures, and in such a way as to mitigate in-state student tuition increases. 2. Modernization, renovation, or repair of higher education facilities primarily used for instruction, research, or student housing <p>Education Funds may not be used for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase endowments 2. Maintenance of 	<p>phasing in state equity and adequacy adjustments, if such increases were enacted pursuant to state law prior to 10/1/2008</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Provide, in each of FYs 2009, 2010, and 2011, the amount of funds to public institutions of higher education in the state that is needed to restore state support to the greater of FY 2008 or FY 2009 <p>SHORTFALL -- If the Education Fund is insufficient to support K-12 and higher</p>			

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
		<p>systems, equipment, or facilities</p> <p>3. Modernization, renovation, or repair of stadiums or similar facilities for which admission is charged to the general public</p> <p>4. Modernization, renovation, or repair of facilities used for sectarian instruction or religious worship</p>	<p>education as described above, the Governor shall allocate those funds in proportion to the relative shortfall in state support for the education sectors</p> <p>EDUCATION FUNDS</p> <p>REMAINING – Any Education Funds remaining after the above distributions are distributed to K-12 districts based on ESEA Title I distributions</p> <p>OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVICES FUND–</p>			
		<p>MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIRED</p> <p>States must maintain FY 2006 fiscal effort in FY 2009, 2010, and 2011 for both K-12 and higher education</p> <p>The state must provide assurances that it will take actions to improve teacher effectiveness and comply with ESEA in order to address inequities in the distribution of highly qualified</p>				

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
		<p>teachers</p> <p>State must establish a longitudinal data system that includes the elements described in the America COMPETES Act</p> <p>States must provide assurances that it is working towards improving academic content and student academic achievement standards and assessments</p> <p>No funds may be used to provide financial assistance to students to attend private elementary or secondary schools</p> <p>Reports Required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How funds were used ○ How funds were distributed ○ # of jobs created or saved ○ Tax increases averted 	<p>These funds may be used for public safety and other government services, which may include education.</p> <p>The funds are allocated to the Governor; however, the Governor must obtain a legislative appropriation in order to spend the money.</p>			

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State's progress in certain educational areas ○ Tuition and fee increases for resident students imposed by public institutions of higher education and a description of any actions taken by the State to limit those increases ○ Resident student enrollment at institutions of higher education, including those eligible for Pell Grants or other need-based assistance ○ A description of each modernization, renovation, and repair project funded, which shall include the amounts awarded and project costs 				



AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT (FEDERAL STIMULUS) ACT OF 2009

LONG RANGE PLANNING (SECTION F)

February 27, 2009

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DOCom-DNRC/ Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	To design and build flood prevention and water quality improvements projects including dams, agricultural irrigation, and water supply and infrastructure to clean polluted water.	Funds shall be allocated to projects that can be fully funded and completed with the funds appropriated in this Act, and to activities that can commence promptly following enactment of this Act.	Competitive Grants - Provision of funds to local sponsors.	US-\$290 million MT-	(authorized)	These funds could displace TSEP and RRGL funding for water related projects (HB 11, HB 6) allowing projects that are not funded in the 2011 biennium to obtain TSEP and RRGL funding. Unfunded projects could be funded, requiring an appropriation and authorization.
(Agriculture, Nutrition, and Rural Development, Natural Resource Conservation Service)						Indirect.
DOCom-DNRC/ Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure, priorities for smaller and poorer communities.	Direct loans and grants for the rural water, waste water, and waste disposal programs authorized by sections 306 and 310B and described in section 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated 16 Farm and Rural Development Act.	Competitive Grants - Provision of funds to local sponsors (populations of 10,000 or less).	US-\$1.38 billion MT-	(authorized)	These funds could displace TSEP and RRGL funding for water related projects (HB 11, HB 6) allowing projects that are not funded in the 2011 biennium to obtain TSEP and RRGL funding. Unfunded projects could be funded, requiring an appropriation and authorization.
(Agriculture, Nutrition, and Rural Development, Natural Resource Conservation Service)						Indirect.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
MUS/ Research Science Building Construction Grants (Commerce, Justice, and Science)	Construction program for research science buildings.	For a competitive construction grant program for research science buildings.	Competitive grants	US-\$180 million MT-	Yes	These funds could become available for the Montana University System, should the universities choose to apply for the grants and building authority would be required through the LRBP (HB 5), unless no O&M is requested in the future.
DNRC/Rural Water and Waste Disposal (Energy and Water, Dept. of Interior)	Capital improvement projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation including funds to provide clean, reliable drinking water to rural areas	Not less than \$126,000,000 shall be used for , water reclamation and reuse projects authorized under title XVI of Public Law 22 102-575. For elements of projects; programs or activities that can be completed within these funding amounts and not create budgetary obligations in future years.		US-\$1.0 billion MT-	Yes	These funds might be available for the regional water projects (HB 8) and the St. Mary's rehabilitation project. Appropriation or budget amendment.
DOA/ State Energy Program (Energy and Water, Dept. of Interior)	Provides resources for activities such as governmental building energy efficiency retrofits.		for the State Energy Program authorized under part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act	US-\$3.1 billion MT-\$22 million / \$9.7 MUS Energy / \$1 million Community Colleges)	Yes	These funds could enhance or replace the recommended appropriations in the SBECF (HB 5). Appropriation or budget amendment.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
MUS/ University Research Facilities-(Title 8) (National Institutes of Health)	To construct, renovate or repair existing non-Federal research facilities.	Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	Competitive grants.	US-\$1.3 billion MT-0	Yes	These funds could become available for the Montana University System, should the universities choose to apply for the grants and building authority would be required through the LRBP (HB 5), unless no O&M is requested in the future.
MUS/ University Research Facilities-(Title 2) National Institute of Standards and Technology-Scientific and Technical Research and Services	Renovation and construction of university research facilities.	Construction grant program for research science buildings.	Competitive grants.	US-\$180 million MT-0	Yes	These funds could become available for the Montana University System, should the universities choose to apply for the grants and building authority would be required through the LRBP (HB 5), unless no O&M is requested in the future.
MUS/ University Research Facilities-(Title 2) National Science Foundation	For activities authorized by title II of Public Law 100-570 for academic research facilities modernization.	Construction grant program for research science buildings.	Competitive grants.	US-\$200 million MT-0	Yes	These funds could become available for the Montana University System, should the universities choose to apply for the grants and building authority would be required through the LRBP (HB 5), unless no O&M is requested in the future.
MUS/ University Research Facilities-(Title 2) National Science Foundation	Renovation and construction of university research facilities.	Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	Competitive grants.	US-\$400 million MT-0	Yes	These funds could become available for the Montana University System, should the universities choose to apply for the grants and building authority would be required through the LRBP (HB 5), unless no O&M is requested in the future.
Public facilities	Repair, restor. and improvement of public facilities on public and private lands.			US-\$3.1 billion MT-0	No	The appropriation of these funds will depend on how facility is defined. If defined as, for example, water treatment plants, these funds could be used for the North Central regional water project. I have not seen the conditions related to these funds yet, and it is not known if there is a required state match to obtain these dollars.
V/A medical facility construction and improvements/	Long-term care facilities for veterans, and improvements at V/A national cemeteries.			US-\$1.2 billion MT-0	Yes	These funds could provide upgrades at vets facilities and cemeteries and would need to be appropriated in HB 5. Appropriation or budget amendment.

Agency/Function	Description	Conditions on the Money?	How Distributed?	How Much?	Need to be Appropriated?	Issues/Comments/Legislative Decision Points
DOCom/Community Development Block Grants (Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development)	Funding for local governments for housing, services, and infrastructure.			US-\$1 billion MT - (\$1.8 million)	No/Yes	These funds could displace TSEP funding for water related projects (HB 11) allowing projects that are not funded in the 2011 biennium to obtain TSEP funding. Unfunded projects could be funded, requiring an appropriation and authorization. Indirect.
DNR/Clean Water SRF-State and Tribal Assistance Grants (Environment/Water)	SRF loan program, wastewater project loans.	The state shall not use less than 50% of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these. 20% of the amount must be used for green projects. Prevailing wage laws apply. Projects must use US steel products.		US-\$4 billion MT-\$19.5 million (FFIS)	No/Yes	Funds could displace TSEP and RRGJL funding for water related projects (HB 11, HB 6) allowing projects that are not funded in the 2011 biennium to obtain TSEP and RRGJL funding. Unfunded projects could be funded, requiring an appropriation and authorization. Indirect
DNR/Drinking Water SRF-State and Tribal Assistance Grants (Environment/Water)	SRF loan program, drinking project loans.	The state shall not use less than 50% of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these. 20% of the amount must be used for green projects. Prevailing wage laws apply. Projects must use US steel products.		US-\$2 billion MT-\$19.7 million (FFIS)	No/Yes	Funds could displace TSEP and RRGJL funding for water related projects (HB 11, HB 6) allowing projects that are not funded in the 2011 biennium to obtain TSEP and RRGJL funding. Unfunded projects could be funded, requiring an appropriation and authorization. Indirect